

largest amount of newness in style and elegance of
 design with cheapness and utility, and feeling entire
 confidence in having succeeded in these great points,
 the public are most cordially invited to examine for
 themselves.

T. O. SHACKELFORD,
 Sept 15. 1850.

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest newspaper published in Kentucky.
Terms—\$2 in advance; \$2 50, payable within six months after publishing, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1856.

NEW POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster General has established a new post office at Pewee Valley, Oldham Co., and appointed C. FRANK SMITH, Postmaster there. Pewee is rapidly growing into a place of considerable importance.

Geological Survey.—We had intended to say something this week about the necessity of pushing on the geological survey of this State; but find that we cannot, without delaying our issue to too late an hour. We hope, however, that the Legislature will make a liberal appropriation; and have the work prosecuted as fast as possible, to be thorough.

Four Weeks More.—We presume that, if there is any truth in the ancient Dutch tradition, a break up of winter need not be expected until from the 15th to the 20th of March.—That tradition has it, if the 23 day of February is clear and sunshiny, winter will not break up for some six weeks from that day; if, on the contrary, the day is cloudy and the sun does not make his appearance, there is an end to the reign of jack frost. As the second of February was clear, and the sun shone forth in all its wintery splendor, we presume the ground hog "spied his shadow in the sun," and hastened back to his hole, to remain his six additional weeks, until winter has broken up.

Legislative.—We shall have to make our synopsis very brief.

On the 11th instant, in the Senate Mr. BULLOCK, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to provide against the demoralization of slaves.—This bill prohibits any person or persons in this Commonwealth, with or without license, to sell, give, loan, to any slave or slaves, not under his control, any spirituous or vinous liquors; and provides proper penalties for a violation of the law. The bill gave rise to considerable discussion, and various attempts were made to amend it. But no motion to amend carried, except those made by Mr. BULLOCK, to improve the bill. Mr. B. ably defended the proposed law; and it was finally passed; 30 yeas; 20 nays.

On the 12th, the Senate passed a bill extending the time for returning Assessors' books, and furnishing copies thereof to the Sheriff, one month. The Senate also passed a bill increasing the pay of the members of the Legislature, after the present session, to \$4 per day; and the mileage 15 cents per mile.

In the House, the bill supplemental to the Ashland Bank bill was passed.

On the 13th, in the Senate, Mr. JOHN P. MARTIN, offered the following resolution, which we hope will become a law; for the members are not now more than half paid:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if any member shall be provisionally disabled, by sickness or other cause, he shall be paid such sums as are reasonable for medical services, attention and other charges attendant on sick persons.

The Governor communicated to the Legislature a communication from the U. S. Land Office, respecting Wolf Island, which has heretofore been considered in this State; but is now claimed as the property of the United States, lying in the jurisdiction of Missouri. The bill chartering the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, and making an appropriation to give encouragement to the arts and sciences connected therewith, was discussed for some time; but no conclusion was come to. In the House a bill to aid free negroes to remove to Liberia was passed; yeas, 73; nays, 12. The House also passed a bill appropriating \$20,000 to finish the buildings of the Institution for the education of the Blind; yeas, 67; nays, 21. The bill to amend the laws regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, was discussed for some time, and then tabled by yeas 48; nays 42.

On the 14th, in the Senate, Mr. SCOTT offered the following resolution, and the rules being suspended, it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That on the subject of slavery the people of Kentucky ask but their constitutional rights, and will submit to nothing less.

Mr. BUCKNER, from the committee on the judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the benefit of Shelby College. Mr. BULLOCK spoke at length in opposition to the discharge of the committee. Messrs. BUCKNER and WADSWORTH advocated the request of the committee; and the Senate refused to discharge the committee; yeas, 11; nays 23.

The House passed the bill introduced by Mr. MARSHALL of Mason, in reference to the State Insuring real and personal property. We will hereafter publish the bill.

On the 15th, in the Senate, Mr. BUCKNER reported a bill for the benefit of Shelby College. After some discussion, in which Messrs. BULLOCK and HARRIS advocated the bill, and Messrs. BUCKNER and WADSWORTH opposed it, the vote was taken, and was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bullock, Cavan, DeCourcy, Edwards, Gillis, Haggin, Harris, Howard, Irvine, Palmer, Smith, Stone, Suddith, Weis, Williams and Woodson.—17.

Nays—Messrs. Barlow, Buckner, Burton, Collins, Conklin, Hay, Hendley, Hogan, Howell, King, Kohlbas, Martin, Mathewson, McFarland, Ripley, Wadsworth, Walton and Wright.—16.

On the 16th the vote rejecting the bill for the benefit of Shelby College was reconsidered in the Senate, and the bill was made the order of the day for the 18th, at 11 o'clock.

Agricultural Convention of Kentucky.—The adjourned meeting of this Convention will be held in Frankfort, on the 21st inst. The officers of the Society will be elected then; and it is desired that all sections of the State be well represented, and that the most capable and efficient officers be chosen. The act of incorporation has not as yet been passed by the Legislature; and a large assemblage, of all persons interested from all parts of the State, is particularly desired, so that the Legislature may feel well assured of the importance, and popularity of the measure. The Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society will meet at my house on the 20th inst., and they will be received at Ducker's Depot from the morning and evening cars.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, Sec'y.

RECOVERING.—Mr. CASS has so far recovered from his recent fall that he will probably resume his seat in the Senate this week.

FAILURE OF THE SUGAR CROP IN CUBA.—By the arrival of the Quaker City, at New York, the accounts of the failure of the sugar crop in Cuba, and the continuous rains are fast destroying all hopes of a large crop. The pressed cane will not dry, and, owing to the scarcity of fuel consequent upon this, more than half of the crop will be left standing in the field, the planters being unable to grind it.

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—A telegram from Washington, of the 15th, says Mr. DALLAS, Minister to England, took leave of the President on that evening. He left for Philadelphia on the following morning to make preparations for his departure by the Baltic on the 5th of March. PHILIP N. DALLAS, his son, has been appointed secretary of legation. Mr. DALLAS has received his final instructions, but much is left to his discretion. He will not return to Washington unless the news from Europe shall change the aspect of our own affairs with England, so as to make further instructions necessary. Our relations with Great Britain are considered very critical.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We were shown this morning a counterfeit five dollar gold piece, which was most admirably executed, and for which we would advise our readers to look out. The piece is nearly of the size, color, and weight of the true eagle, but its spurious character can be detected by ringing it, as it sounds, when thrown down, precisely like lead. On a very close examination the milling on the edges appears to be cut too deep. The piece we saw was dated 1855, and a slight deflection from the right position may be observed in the last figure 5 in the date. We have no doubt but that numbers of these bogus coins are in circulation.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.—The N. O. Picayune, of the 8th inst., gives the following account of the arrest of the persons who murdered Theodore Rhodes, during the riots in Louisville, in August last:

Before Recorder BENOIT.—A partial examination was had in the case of Andrew Burns, alias Patrick Burns, who is accused of having, in August last, shot and murdered Theodore Rhodes, at Louisville, Ky., and Patrick Cavanaugh, alias Chas. Cavanaugh, who was arrested on a charge of having aided and abetted in the commission of said offense. The testimony against Burns was positive, one witness having sworn that he saw the offense committed by him. Thereupon the Recorder remanded him to prison, to await a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky, but as there was no testimony against Cavanaugh, he was discharged.

Kansas Difficulties.—On the 12th inst., President PIERCE issued a proclamation, setting forth that indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of the law in Kansas is endangered by the reprehensible acts and purposes of persons both within and without the Territory, who purpose to direct and control its political organization by force; that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the Territorial laws, and thus in effect to subvert by violence all the present constitutional and legal authority; that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof; that the inhabitants of the Territory are collecting and engaging arms and providing arms for the same purpose; and combinations within the Territory, by the agency and emissaries and other means, to induce individuals States of the Union to interfere in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Plans for the domination of future institutions of the Territory, if carried into execution, from within, the same will constitute the fact of insurrection, and if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will in either case justify and require the forcible intervention of the whole power of the General Government, as will maintain the laws thereof, and the Union. He commands all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and warns all such persons, that any attempted insurrection in the Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available force of the United States troops, to the end of assuring immunity of violence and civil protection to persons and property, and the civil rights of all peaceable law abiding inhabitants of the Territory. If any part of the Union the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into a disregard of the general principle of popular sovereignty, which under the Constitution is fundamental to the whole structure of our institutions—if to bring on the country the dire calamity of arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on one side, and conservative force on the other, wielded by the legal authority of the General Government.

The President calls on the citizens of both adjoining and distant States, to obtain from unauthorized intermeddling with the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them, that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice, and that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment, and any endeavor to interfere will be withstood.

Bank Message.—Gov. MOREHEAD, communicated to the Senate the following message on signing the Ashland and the People's Bank bills:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
February 15, 1856.
Gentlemen of the Senate:
I have approved and signed an enrolled bill, entitled, an act to establish the People's Bank of Kentucky, in connection with an enrolled bill supplemental thereto, entitled, an act supplemental to an act to establish the People's Bank, considering them as virtually one act. Also an enrolled bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Bank of Ashland, in connection with an act supplemental thereto, entitled, an act supplemental to an act to incorporate the Bank of Ashland, considering them as virtually one act. All of which originated in the Senate.

It may not be improper to say that I have seen no reason whatever to change the views expressed by me in my message. I still think that there ought to be no necessary or unlawful expansion of the currency, and that it would not add anything to the prosperity of the State to increase the number of our banks. The Legislature, however, has in its wisdom thought differently. With the sincere and unaffected respect which I entertain for that body, I have given to the whole subject all the consideration demanded by its importance, and while I still honestly entertain the opinion that these banks will add nothing to the permanent prosperity of our country yet, with the comparative small capital incorporated, I cannot say that they will create an undue expansion of the currency. As the interest of the public seems to be well guarded by the passage of the supplemental bills, I have, in deference to the legislative will, signed and accordingly approved and signed these bills, not however without much hesitation and great doubt.

C. S. MOREHEAD.

Sabine Volunteers.—Hon. ALEX. K. MARSHALL, the Representative in Congress from the Lexington District, writes to the "Observer and Reporter" as follows: regarding the "Sabine Volunteers":

"Some days ago, I presented the question of the right of the 'Sabine Volunteers' to bounty lands under the act of 1855. Their claims had been heretofore rejected, but under a decision of the Secretary of the Interior (to which my attention was called by a gentleman of Frankfort), in the case of the volunteers in the Cherokee removal, the right of the Sabine Volunteers seemed to be clearly settled. This case, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, was by him referred for decision to the Commissioner of Pensions. I have received from him an opinion that the principle settled in the decision of the claims of Cherokee Volunteers is directly applicable to the Sabine Volunteers; and that their claims would be admitted accordingly."

Standing Committees.—Mr. Speaker BARKS has appointed the following Standing Committees of the House:

Committee on Elections—Washburne, of Maine; Stephens, Watson, Spenser, Oliver, of Missouri; Hickman, Collins, Smith, of Alabama; and Bingham, Wadsworth, and Olney, of New York.
Committee on Claims—Giddings, of Maine; Bishop, of New York; Pennington, of New York; Taylor, of New York; and Marshall, of Illinois.
Committee on Commerce—Washburne, of Maine; Wade, Miller, McQueen, Tyson, Kennet, Felton, and Comins.
Public Lands—Kendall, of N. Y.; Harlan, Cobb, of Alabama; Lindsey, of California; Wallbridge, Denison, Maxwell, and Tresting.
Post Office—Mason, Norton, Flager, Barclay, Day, Powell, Walker, Wood, Hays, and Phelps.
Mines—Dodd, Good, Cuyler, Clark, Harris, Bennett, of Ohio; and Humphrey, of Pennsylvania.
Revolutionary Claims—Richie, Murray, Smith, of Virginia; English, Fuller, of Maine; Allen, Cleveland, Cragin, and Emrie.
Public Expenditures—Dean, Corliss, Kelly, Mot, Pearce, and New York.
Private Land Claims—Porter, Corliss, Kelly, Mot, Pearce, and New York.
Manufactures—Clark, Knight, Crawford, Bliss, Durfee, Edwards, Dowell, Campbell, of Ky.
Records and Library—Allen, Tyson, and Pettit.
Indian Affairs—Pierce, Orr, Ballinghram, Greenwood, Leifer, Hall, of Massachusetts; Todd, Caruthers, and Herbert.

Naval—Benson, Stranahan, Biscoe, Haven, Winslow, Sewall, and May.
Foreign Affairs—Pennington, Bagley, Cleggman, Allen, Fuller, of Pennsylvania; Matteson, Sherman, Burdette, and Thurston.
Territories—Grove, Giddings, Fairbanks, Richardson, Houston, Granger, Merrill, Lillioffer, and Perry.
Revolutionary Pensions—Bloom, Albright, Edmundson, Miller, of New York; Miller, of Indiana; Craig, Knapp, Woodruff, and Hall, of Iowa.
Criminal Justice—Olney, of New York; Savage, Welch, Talbot, Dickson, Lempham, and Robbins.
Roads and Canals—Knox, Hays, Robinson, Ruffin, Peck, Moore, Threlkeld, Brodhead, and Rust.
Patents—Morgan, Clufford, Smith, of Tennessee; Paine, and Corne.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Ball, Todd, Parry, Keitt, and Rogers.

Revised and Unrevised Statutes—Knowlton, Smith, Warner, Clark, of N. York; Thompson, Caldwell, Bullier, Nichols, Bullington, and Allen.
Military—Snead, Brooks, Kelley, Evans, and Woodworth.
Joint Committee of Library—Allen, Tyson, and Pettit.
Enrolled Bills—Pike and Davidson.
State Penitentiaries—Snead, Brooks, Kelley, Evans, and Woodworth.
Expenditures of Navy Department—Harris, of Illinois; Wadsworth, of New York; and Underwood, and Wright, of Pennsylvania.
Expenditures of Post Office Department—Pettit, Corliss, Bartlett, and Road.
Expenditures of War Department—McMillen, McCarty, Stewart, Stone, and Tripp.
Expenditures of Treasury Department—Wadsworth, Wells, A. K. Marshall, Kidwell, and Cleveland.
Expenditures of War Department—Grogan, Vicks, Jewell, Rivers, and Covide.
Engraving—Kelley, Doussell, and Wright, of Tennessee.
Printing—Nichols, Grogan, and Flager.

The Portland State of Maine says that by the end of this year there will be a continuous line of railway from the Atlantic Ocean at Portland, to Iowa City, a distance of 1,436 miles, making, it says, the most magnificent line of railway on the globe.

THE SUEZ SHIP CANAL.—It appears by the latest advices from Europe, that Messrs. Conrad A. Remond, Negrelli, J. M'Lean, and Lieuson, the members of the international commission for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Suez, have terminated their investigation in Egypt, and given the Viceroy a brief preliminary report. They found insuperable obstacles to directing the canal on Alexandria, and unexpected facilities for establishing a port in the Gulf of Pelusium. They are, therefore, unanimously of opinion that a direct canal from Suez towards the Gulf of Pelusium is the only solution of the problem of the junction of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. "The execution thereof is easy, the success is certain, the results, immense for the commerce of the world." The expense of the canal and of the works connected with it will not, it is added, exceed 200,000 (\$400,000).

WE publish the following, with our entire endorsement.

From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.

The Contest between the American and Democratic Parties heretofore a Personal as well as a National One.
I can appeal to you, Mr. Editor, to bear me witness,—and if my name were written beneath this article, the public would bear me witness,—that no man has more thoroughly avoided making political opinions the ground of personal disrepute to others, than I have done all my life. What I have therefore to say, at present, is what, it seems to me, the most forbearing man who belongs to the American party is forced to respond to, however much he may regret the necessity which the atrocious invasion of the Democratic party, through its most formal and authorized declarations, has laid upon the American party, to resort as personally beyond endurance, the attacks made upon our personal honor, our individual integrity, and even our fidelity to our country.

I have nothing to say about all former abuse of us except that we have submitted to it far too long and too tamely. I have nothing to say about any abuse of us out of Kentucky; except that we well deserved that strangers should despise us, so long as we permitted those who daily associated with us, to treat us with unceasing contumely. I have something to say,—and I hope to find a response in the heart of every member of the American party in the Commonwealth,—to the personal insults heaped upon us all, in the most formal acts and most deliberate declarations of the Democratic party, through "the Democratic State Convention," which met at Frankfort, a few days ago, and whose insupportable personal abuse, charging us with infinitely disgraceful personal offences, is now passing through the press of the State in the form of the Resolutions of that Convention.

In the 4th Resolution of that Convention, "the Know Nothing Order," by name, is distinctly charged with being "bigoted enemies to religious liberty;" distinctly charged with being "foes to our Constitution;" distinctly charged with being "foes to our free government."

In the 5th Resolution, the principles of the Know Nothing Order, are distinctly denounced as "treasonable."
In the 6th Resolution it is distinctly charged, that our conduct is contrary to the "character of a true American;" it is distinctly charged that our proceedings are "treacherous;" it is distinctly charged that we uphold and pursue only "organized falsehood;" it is distinctly declared that we are regarded by the Democratic party "with abhorrence."

In the 7th Resolution, it is distinctly charged that our principles make up "a cruel system of religious bigotry and political hatred of the kind, here in Kentucky, which we constitute a 'Jacobinical society';" it is distinctly charged that the forcible measures which stained the French Revolution, "are engendered in" our order—"executed by" it—and are reproduced in America by us; it is distinctly charged that we constitute "kindred fraternities" to the bloody and ferocious clubs of the French Revolution.

In the 8th Resolution, "all honest and patriotic men" are called on, without respect to former party ties or opinions, to make common cause against the Know Nothing, whose progress it is distinctly charged, has been characterized by "bloody tumults"—and whose overthrow is declared to be necessary to the preservation of "civil and religious liberty."

Mr. G. W. Silverthorn, Ex-Gov. J. W. Powell, Mr. J. M. Sharp, Mr. A. J. James, Mr. G. W. Kavanagh, Mr. Samuel Lusk, Mr. J. H. Harney, Mr. L. B. Dickerson, Mr. J. C. Mason, and Mr. Robert Wallace—are the persons immediately responsible to public opinion—and to 70,000 better men than either of them, here in Kentucky—for these most insulting accusations. They were the committee who brought in these Resolutions.

But the whole Convention which passed them—as a body—and every individual member of that Convention who did not do his best to defeat them—is responsible, also, for an outrage, unprecedented, except in similar abuse of the Know Nothings, by the Democrats, in every part of the nation.

And you shall not hear a whisper from a Democratic paper over the broad land disapproving this audacious insolence; nor a whisper from an individual Democrat, unless he desires to wheedle you in some false advantage—unless in some most rare instance, where a sense of what is due to the ties of kindred, of past friendship, or of the claims of respectful and decent private intercourse, still keeps down the ferocious party spirit, which is maddening that party.

The Democratic party has staked itself—upon the total destruction of the American party. Very well. We are ready to look horns upon that issue, as they can be. That is the political issue. And if the Gomality of the American people—their loyalty to the Union—these States and their love of liberty, civil and religious—are not a full match for Papists and Foreigners, backed by an amalgam of the ends of all parties, and passing just now under the name of Democracy; why, amen—let us perish!—No doubt it had been better, if we had been allowed, to fight that battle out, with the usual decencies of political contests, and without bloodshed. At any rate, we intend to fight it out, politically, come what will—rise who will—fall who will. We intend to do this, to the bitter end.

But, the particular object of this article is to call the attention of the American party in Kentucky, to the fact that the Democratic party insists on making it a personal matter, and so, reduces every pure, upright and brave man who is a Know Nothing, to the necessity of taking up the gauntlet personally, or becoming as infamous as the Democratic party says he is. Are the things they say of you true? Would you permit one of them, to say the smallest part of them, personally, to one of you?—Read them over again, and read them if your blood does not tingle all over you?—These are the things they say of every one of you! If the least part of them were true, the whole American party would deserve the gallows.—As every word is false—insulting—infamous, and was known to be so by those who uttered them—who they thus utter them, deserve the execration of every American.

Therefore, we had as well make up our minds as to what is before us, and let us pleasure in submitting to personal indignities of this sort. It is consistent with the duty we owe ourselves, to recognize as friends, treat as gentlemen, patronize as meritorious in every way, those who systematically seek to degrade us, and who, if they believe what they say of us, cannot avoid believing that we are utter scoundrels! Can we avoid the personal conflict to which they have been so long seeking to drive us? If we can—how?

NATIVE OF FAYETTE.

Fees of Land Officers.—A decision has just been rendered by the Department of the Interior, that Registers and Receivers are entitled to no greater compensation for their services in any one year, than \$800 as a salary, and \$2,500 as commissions.—Hence, fees for locating bounty land warrants under the act of the 3d of March, 1855, and all other acts of Congress, over and above the maximum compensation of \$3,000 per annum, must be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and the land officers have been instructed to that effect.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.
COLONIZATION.—The Kentucky State Colonization Society held its annual meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the evening of the 13th inst. Hon. Ben. Monroe, the President, presided. Rev. Mr. Cowan opened the meeting with prayer. The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read and accepted, and will be printed. The meeting was addressed by John B. Cochran, Esq., Judge W. S. Bodley, and Rev. J. D. Matthews.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected.

PRESIDENT.

Hon. BEN. MONROE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John G. Holloway, of Henderson county.
Matthew Mayes, of Trigg county.
James F. Buckner, of Christian county.
James Campbell, of McCracken county.
G. B. Cook, of Caldwell county.
F. M. Bristow, of Todd county.
E. Ramsey, of Muhlenburg county.
G. W. Norton, of Logan county.
Jonathan Hobson, of Warren county.
Christopher Tompkins, of Barren county.
J. C. Mulligan, of Allen county.
R. J. Beckwith, of Boyle county.
R. T. Ballard, of Fayette county.
John Barrett, of Greene county.
G. T. Wood, of Hart county.
J. Boyle, of Boyle county.
Wm. Thompson, of Mercer county.
W. W. Williams, of Bourbon county.
R. S. Taylor, of Clarke county.
Squire Turner, of Madison county.
H. C. Graves, of Scott county.
Geo. B. Kinkead, of Fayette county.
Dr. L. L. Pinkerton, of Woodford county.
Rev. B. T. Crouch, of Oldham county.
J. B. Bradford, of Woodford county.
Tucker, of Spencer county.
R. Apperson, of Montgomery county.
James Suddith, of Bain county.
John Williams, of Harrison county.
P. I. Booker, of Washington county.
A. W. Hines, of Nelson county.
J. M. Preston, of Kenton county.
W. F. Bullock, of Jefferson county.
Bishop B. B. Smith, of Jefferson county.
M. Hardin, of Shelby county.
H. W. Wadsworth, of Mason county.
F. M. Woods, of Lewis county.
J. B. Bradford, of Bracken county.
J. B. Cochran, of Spencer county.
James Pryor, of Carroll county.
James Weir, of Daviess county.
Janus Caldwell, of Adair county.
A. J. James, of Pulaski county.
E. L. Vanwinkle, of Wayne county.
James Culton, of Knox county.
J. A. Cavan, of Fleming county.
D. K. Weis, of Greenup county.
W. H. Kennard, of Garrard county.
J. L. Ballinger, of Lincoln county.
James Jones, of Simpson county.
B. R. Young, of Hardin county.
Beano or Duncans, Jacob Swiger, Orlando Brown, Thos. S. Page, James Harlan, J. B. Temple, W. L. Callender, all of Frankfort.

SECRETARY.—H. Wingate, of Frankfort.

TREASURER.—A. G. Hodges.

The meeting then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1856.

Sir: I have, for years, been in the habit of throwing all printed matter sent me from the North, by vile abolitionists and incendiaries, in the fire, as I consider their falsehoods only spurred by the impudence of those who send them; but as you (with some other friends) have seen fit to send me, over your own signature, a communication accompanying a petition to Congress, expressing a doubt "whether there be, or has been, any legal slavery in the United States," &c., I will simply say to you, that I am perfectly satisfied that you are aware yourself that your every assertion on the subject of slavery is as false and mischievous as your conduct in sending them to me is impudent and insulting.

If you have humanity as you profess, which you cannot make believe, you may find around you, and perhaps in your own employment, much more needy objects of your benevolence than my or other slaves in the South.

Go to a sewing establishment, perhaps in one block of you, and relieve the indigent mother who makes a shirt for six cents, whilst her little ones at home are shivering for want of food to warm their withering frames, and are rapidly dropping into untimely graves for want of food and raiment to relieve their squalid wretchedness. Go into the cellars and underground abodes of hundreds in your city, of all colors, and even grays to hide their nakedness, steeped in every species of crime, whilst starving for every comfort of life, and show your benevolence to them; and I especially recommend you to bestow your benevolence on those described in a recent address to the New York public by the Rev. L. M. Pease, the benevolent head of the Five Points Mission establishment as follows:

"Five winters—dark and dreary winters—have we spent upon the Points, surrounded by woe and suffering, by beggary, shame, and crime. The fact of living here is not in itself so hard as the lack of means to supply the wants of the worthy poor, and to afford shelter and protection to the homeless. We have been compelled, by our relation to this people, to witness little bare feet treading the icy pavements, until the nails have been frozen from their toes, to see their skeleton fingers reached out for bread and give their cry for bread, when we had no bread to give."
"We have been compelled to leave the widow with her new-born babe upon her bosom, friendless and shelterless upon the street, because we had no shelter for her; to see boys ripen into criminal manhood, and girls into wanton womanhood. We have been compelled to hear hundreds of unfortunate beg in vain, even in the name of our Saviour, for an opportunity to reform, and when denied give up in despair, and afterwards die hopeless; and all for want of a little of that for which thousands are prodigal. This is hard."

"When you and your associates have verified your professions, and relieved your suffering neighbors, it will be time enough to send me anything relating to my slaves, who, old and young, are well fed, clothed, and taken care of—better, I am satisfied, than thousands of those who are beginning to doubt 'whether there be, or has ever been, any legal slavery in the United States.'" Until you have done these things, I hope you will refrain from sending me more of your false and insulting communications.

JOHN McQUEEN.

COMPLIMENT TO AN AMERICAN.—Mr. Edward Warren, late proprietor and editor of the Austrian Gazette, formerly the Austrian Lloyd, has been named by that government director of the new Credit Mobilier in Vienna, with a yearly salary of \$12,000.

Mr. Warren is an American, and for the last twenty years has been engaged in commercial pursuits in different parts of Europe, his principal interests being in Trieste.

The Cincinnati Price-Current is giving very inaccurate figures in regard to the number of hogs packed this season. In the last number the packing at Bowling Green, Kentucky, is stated to be 25,000 instead of 16,200. The packing at Springfield, Ill., is estimated (from a St. Louis paper) at 35,000, while the number will not exceed 22,000. We have before us a letter dated 23d of January, giving the number packed to that date as 20,500, and 1,000 more only expected. The number slaughtered has been 30,000, but some 9,000 of these had been shipped to and sold at Chicago and New York and will appear in the figures of the packing at those places. The estimate for Burlington, Iowa, is 64,000, but a large part of these were not packed at Burlington but at Chicago and New York. We might extend this list of inaccuracies, but all we desire is to attract the attention of the editor of the Price-Current that he may guard against errors in future.

The New York Mirror of Saturday evening has the following in its money article: Included in the payments out of the Sub-Treasury was \$850,000 on account of the \$2,000,000 payment to Mexico for the Mesilla Valley. The payment was Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, and the gold into the Bank of America. The payment took place by a great reduction of duties on considerable animation in the stock market. We hear that another draft for \$400,000 is in market. The entire payment, as we hear, will be about \$2,550,000, of which Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall have one quarter, as above, Messrs. Hargous & Co., one quarter, a Mexican house one quarter, and Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall act as agents for the fourth.

The difference between two million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars and three million dollars was paid, it is understood, to the present Mexican Government, to induce them to abandon their claims, withdraw their protest, and allow the drafts of Santa Anna to be paid by our Government. As far as we can learn, some three quarters of a million of dollars of the amount will remain here, the remainder will be remitted to Europe.

The sum of seven and three quarter million dollars, agreed to be paid to Texas, and which Texas has now accepted, cannot be paid till about the beginning of June, as the act of Congress provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall give ninety days notice, by public advertisement, of the day of such payment; and that all creditors will be excluded who do not present their claims to the treasury thirty days before the fixed day for payment. The Secretary will, of course, give the notice until he receives the assent of the State of Texas, duly authenticated, and accompanied by act withdrawing all claims by Texas to further indemnity of any kind.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier writes:

The tariff is again coming into discussion, as a measure likely to occupy a large share of the attention of Congress. Mr. Banks is well known to be individually in favor of a great reduction of duties on nearly all imported articles, and particularly upon iron and coal. He voted for the bill of the last session, reported by the Democratic committee of Ways and Means, and which was even more radical than the bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. There is, therefore, no little anxiety to ascertain the precise complexion of the committees on Ways and Means and Manufactures. The Pennsylvanians are naturally sensitive on the great interest—the production and manufacture of iron. The Secretary last year recommended a reduction on this article to 25 per cent.; the bill of the committee, for which Mr. Banks voted, reduced it to 20 per cent. The South and West have a deep interest in the complete removal of duty from railroad iron. New England is equally interested in the reduction or abolition of all taxes on iron, as that district imports large quantities for consumption in her manufactures.

Mr. Douglas has arrived, and will oppose the Administration in its policy upon Central America. He advises an alliance offensive and defensive with Gen. Walker, as preliminary to the war with Great Britain, which is about to take place upon the recommendation of the President, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Seward, Foote, and Wilson. Mr. Douglas has not yet perfectly recovered the use of his voice, his great weapon, but he will find the means to swell the war-cry against Great Britain. Though dissatisfied with the course of the President upon Kansas affairs, he acquiesces in it, because to do otherwise would be to injure his own prospects for a Presidential nomination.

A FEARFUL MAN-TRAP.—A citizen of New York, in order to protect his premises from thieves, has attached a spring-board to his fence. In the end of this board (nearly twenty feet in length) was firmly attached a sharp and immense tobacco cutter, weighing sixteen pounds, and so prepared with springs that, when any one getting from the outside stepped upon a small platform on his way over the fence, the spring-board would rise, and with great force the end of the plank containing the cutter against the man treading upon the dangerous and forbidden ground. The Tribune says:

The fearful man trap was baited, and set several nights in succession, but without catching any game, and the inventor began to think that he had had all his trouble and expense for nothing. About two o'clock, however, a few mornings since, this rogue-catcher was heard to spring against the fence with so much force that several inmates of the house were awakened by it. As soon as possible the owner of the premises and a man in his employ hurried to the garden expecting to capture a crippled thief, but they were disappointed; the work of effectually maiming had been accomplished, but the victim had jumped into the street and hobbled off. He was traced some distance by the copious flowing of blood, but the fugitive could not be discovered, he probably having been taken up and conveyed away by some accomplices.

On entering it was discovered that the power of the spring-board had forced the iron cutter through a two inch plank of the fence, by the side of which was found part of a brogan shoe or boot containing three toes and other parts of a man's foot, which had been severed by the victim springing the trap. The blood at the time was flowing from the lost limb. Had he been stuck in the abdomen, he would have been cut entirely in two.

E. P. JOHNSON & CO'S

STAGELINE ACCOMMODATION.—The STAGELINE leaves Shelbyville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 1/2 o'clock, a. m., and arrives at Louisville at 12 1/2 o'clock, p. m., and leaves Louisville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, a. m., and arrives at Shelbyville at 6 p. m. Passengers will be called for and taken up at the part of the city they may desire; and carried through in one hour less time than by any other public conveyance, and at low cost.

Arrive in Louisville in time for Cincinnati boats, and Indianapolis railroad.

Having used every means in our power to accommodate the public, we respectfully ask a liberal share of their patronage, so long as we pursue the same course.

OFFICES—In Shelbyville, at T. C. McGrath's Store. In Louisville, at the Merchants' Hotel, formerly Bodeuse House, Fifth Street, between Main and Market.

September 26, 1855.

E. P. JOHNSON & CO.

